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1 from participants (*i.e.*, DHT nodes) and the dissemination of information to its
2 participants (*i.e.*, DHT nodes) in such P2P systems (*Specification*, p.4 lines 9-16).

3 The data structure facilitates dissemination of information to the DHT
4 nodes and gathering of information from the DHT nodes by virtue of being
5 implemented on top of the DHT. For example, because the data structure is
6 implemented on top of the DHT, the data structure can be configured to be self-
7 organizing and self-healing on a same scale as the DHT, as DHT nodes are added
8 to and deleted from the logical space (*Specification*, p.12 lines 1-7).

10 **35 U.S.C. §103 Claim Rejection**

11 Claims 1-27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable
12 over U.S. Patent Application No. 2004/0064693 to Pabla et al. (*hereinafter*,
13 “Pabla”) in view of a publication entitled “P2P Systems Based on Distributed Hash
14 Table” by Ming Xie dated September 26, 2003 (*hereinafter*, “Xie”) (*Office Action*,
15 p.5). Applicant respectfully traverses the rejection.

16
17 **Claim 1** recites a method for building a data overlay, comprising:

18 providing a distributed hash table (DHT) that governs the insertion
19 and retrieval of objects into and from a peer-to-peer system, wherein the
20 distributed hash table includes a logical space including a plurality of DHT
nodes having an associated plurality of DHT zones; and

21 building the data overlay as a data structure on top of the
22 logical space of the distributed hash table by associating objects in
23 the data structure with the DHT nodes, and by establishing links
24 between the objects in the data structure, wherein the data structure
25 facilitates dissemination of information to the DHT nodes and
gathering of information from the DHT nodes.

1 The Office acknowledges that Pabla does not teach "...building the data
2 overlay as a data structure on top of the logical space of the distributed hash table
3 by associating objects in the data structure with the DHT nodes, and by
4 establishing links between the objects in the data structure...", as recited in
5 claim 1, and relies on Xie to cure the deficiencies of Pabla (*Office Action*, p.6).

6 To support its obviousness rejection of claim 1, the Office appears to rely
7 on the final section of Xie which is entitled "Summary and Future Work" (*Office*
8 *Action*, p.6; *Xie*, p.6). This final section of Xie states that "[t]he current researches
9 are focusing on using different topologies, such as torus, ring, de bruijn, butterfly
10 and so on, to achieve better routing performance..." and that "[t]he future work
11 will overlay different topologies to achieve efficient routing...such as the overly
12 network of de bruijn and Chord ring, *k* Chord rings, *k* de bruijns etc." (*Office*
13 *Action*, p.6; *Xie*, p.6).

14 Xie does not disclose or suggest "...building the data overlay as a data
15 structure on top of the logical space of the distributed hash table by associating
16 objects in the data structure with the DHT nodes, and by establishing links
17 between the objects in the data structure...", as recited in claim 1. Instead, the
18 cited description in Xie appears to be directed to combining two different DHT
19 routing strategy configurations/topologies with each other to form a combined
20 DHT routing strategy. For example, a CAN strategy (having a "d-Torus"
21 topology) for managing the storage and retrieval of objects in a P2P system might
22 be combined with a CHORD strategy (having a "Ring" topology) for managing the
23 storage and retrieval of objects in a P2P system to create a new DHT routing
24 strategy which has a new topology that is a combination or of the "d-Torus" and
25 the "Ring" topologies.

1 As such, the Pabla-Xie combination fails to teach or suggest all of the
2 features recited in claim 1. Accordingly, claim 1 is allowable over the Pabla-Xie
3 combination for at least the reasons described above, and Applicant requests that
4 the §103 rejection of claim 1 be withdrawn.

5
6 **Claims 2-14** are allowable over the Pabla-Xie combination by virtue of
7 their dependency upon allowable claim 1. Additionally, one or more of
8 claims 2-14 are allowable for independent reasons. For example:

9 Claim 4 recites “wherein the data overlay has a topology of a tree, the tree
10 having a plurality of tree nodes associated with respective DHT nodes, wherein
11 each tree node has a respective tree node zone associated therewith which
12 corresponds to a part of the logical space of the distributed hash table.” Pabla
13 and/or Xie fail to teach or suggest all of the features recited in claim 4.

14 To support the rejection of claim 4, the Office again cites to the final
15 section of Xie (*Office Action*, p.6; *Xie*, p.6 lines 1-3). As described above in
16 response to the rejection of claim 1, the cited portion of Xie appears to be directed
17 to combining two different DHT routing strategy configurations/topologies with
18 each other to form a combined DHT routing strategy. Accordingly, there is no
19 disclosure of suggestion that “the data overlay has a topology of a tree, the tree
20 having a plurality of tree nodes associated with respective DHT nodes, wherein
21 each tree node has a respective tree node zone associated therewith which
22 corresponds to a part of the logical space of the distributed hash table”, as recited
23 in claim 4. In any case, combining the different DHT routing strategy topologies
24 in Xie would not yield a data overlay which has the topology of a tree, as described
25 in claim 4.

1 The Office also cites to Pabla to support the rejection of claim 4 (*Office*
2 *Action*, p.12; *Pabla*, ¶¶[0085], [0091], [0092]; ¶[0456]; and ¶[0685]). As noted
3 above in response to the rejection of claim 1, Pabla does not teach or suggest
4 building the data overlay as a data structure on top of the logical space of the
5 distributed hash table, as described in claim 1. Accordingly, Pabla cannot disclose
6 or suggest “wherein the data overlay has a topology of a tree, the tree having a
7 plurality of tree nodes associated with respective DHT nodes, wherein each tree
8 node has a respective tree node zone associated therewith which corresponds to a
9 part of the logical space of the distributed hash table”, as recited in claim 4.

10 Instead, Pabla describes using “router peers” 244 which are dedicated to
11 message routing of information to “peers” 210 (*Pabla*, ¶¶[0679], [0684], [0685]
12 and Fig.19). The “router peers” 244 of Pabla are not part of a data structure which
13 is built on top of the logical space of the distributed hash table, but are instead
14 devices for routing messages to “peers” 210 (*Pabla*, ¶¶[0679], [0684], and [0685]).
15 Regardless, the routing peers in Pabla do not teach or suggest the topology of a
16 tree which is described in claim 4.

1 **Claim 15** recites a computer readable store having stored thereon a data
2 structure, comprising:

3 a logical space of a distributed hash table (DHT), including a
4 plurality of DHT nodes having a plurality of associated DHT zones,
5 wherein the distributed hash table governs the insertion and retrieval
6 of objects into and from a peer-to-peer system;

7 a data overlay implemented as a data structure on top of the
8 logical space of the distributed hash table logical space, wherein the
9 data overlay uses services provided by the distributed hash table in
10 routing from one object to another in the data structure, and wherein
11 the data structure facilitates dissemination of information to the DHT
12 nodes and gathering of information from the DHT nodes.

13 The Office acknowledges that Pabla does not teach “a data overlay
14 implemented as a data structure on top of the logical space of the distributed hash
15 table logical space, wherein the data overlay uses services provided by the
16 distributed hash table in routing from one object to another in the data structure”,
17 as recited in claim 15, and relies on Xie to cure the deficiencies of Pabla (*Office*
18 *Action*, p.9).

19 To support the rejection of claim 15, the Office cites to pages 4 and 6 of Xie
20 (*Office Action*, p.9; *Xie*, pp. 4 and 6). Xie describes DHTs at page 4 which are
21 described in the “Background” section of the subject application (*Specification*,
22 pp.1-4). Xie also states that “[t]he current researches are focusing on using
23 different topologies, such as torus, ring, de bruijn, butterfly and so on, to achieve
24 better routing performance...” and that “[t]he future work will overlay different
25 topologies to achieve efficient routing...such as the overly network of de bruijn
and Chord ring, *k* Chord rings, *k* de bruijns etc” (*Xie*, p.6).

1 Xie does not disclose or suggest "...a data overlay implemented as a data
2 structure on top of the logical space of the distributed hash table logical space,
3 wherein the data overlay uses services provided by the distributed hash table in
4 routing from one object to another in the data structure...", as recited in claim 15.
5 Instead, the cited description in Xie appears to be directed to combining two
6 different DHT routing strategy configurations/topologies with each other to form a
7 combined DHT routing strategy. For example, a CAN strategy (having a
8 "d-Torus" topology) for managing the storage and retrieval of objects in a P2P
9 system might be combined with a CHORD strategy (having a "Ring" topology) for
10 managing the storage and retrieval of objects in a P2P system to create a new DHT
11 routing strategy which has a topology that is a combination or of the "d-Torus" and
12 the "Ring" topologies.

13 As such, the Pabla-Xie combination fails to teach or suggest all of the
14 features recited in claim 15. Accordingly, claim 15 is allowable over the
15 Pabla-Xie combination for at least the reasons described above, and Applicant
16 requests that the §103 rejection of claim 15 be withdrawn.

17
18 **Claim 16** is allowable over the Pabla-Xie combination by virtue of its
19 dependency upon allowable claim 15. Additionally, claim 16 may also be
20 allowable for independent reasons.

1 Claim 17 recites a method for passing data through a data overlay,
2 comprising:

3 providing a distributed hash table (DHT) that governs the
4 insertion and retrieval of objects into and from a peer-to-peer system,
5 wherein the distributed hash table includes a logical space including
6 a plurality of DHT nodes having a plurality of associated DHT
7 zones;

8 building a data overlay as a data structure on top of the logical
9 space of the distributed hash table by associating objects in the data
10 structure with the DHT nodes, and by establishing links between the
11 objects in the data structure, wherein the data overlay defines a
12 plurality of interconnected nodes, and wherein the data structure
13 facilitates dissemination of information to the DHT nodes and
14 gathering of information from the DHT nodes; and

15 routing data through the data overlay by passing the data
16 through its interconnected nodes.

17 The Office acknowledges that Pabla does not teach "...building a data
18 overlay as a data structure on top of the logical space of the distributed hash table
19 by associating objects in the data structure with the DHT nodes, and by
20 establishing links between the objects in the data structure, wherein the data
21 overlay defines a plurality of interconnected nodes...", as recited in claim 17, and
22 relies on Xie to cure the deficiencies of Pabla (*Office Action*, p.7).

23 To support the rejection of claim 17, the Office cites to pages 4 and 6 of Xie
24 (*Office Action*, p.9; *Xie*, pp. 4 and 6). As described above in response to the
25 rejection of claim 15, Xie does not disclose or suggest "...building a data overlay
as a data structure on top of the logical space of the distributed hash table by
associating objects in the data structure with the DHT nodes, and by establishing

1 links between the objects in the data structure, wherein the data overlay defines a
2 plurality of interconnected nodes...”, as recited in claim 17.

3 As such, the Pabla-Xie combination fails to teach or suggest all of the
4 features recited in claim 17. Accordingly, claim 17 is allowable over the
5 Pabla-Xie combination for at least the reasons described above, and Applicant
6 requests that the §103 rejection of claim 17 be withdrawn.

7
8 **Claims 18-22** are allowable over the Pabla-Xie combination by virtue of
9 their dependency upon allowable claim 17. Additionally, one or more of these
10 claims may also be allowable for independent reasons.

11
12 **Claim 23** recites a peer-to-peer system including a plurality of machines
13 interacting in peer-to-peer fashion, comprising:

14 a logical space of a distributed hash table (DHT), including a
15 plurality of DHT nodes having a plurality of associated DHT zones,
16 wherein the distributed hash table governs the insertion and retrieval
of objects into and from the peer-to-peer system; and

17 a data overlay implemented as a data structure on top of the
18 logical space of the distributed hash table, wherein the data overlay
19 uses services provided by the distributed hash table in routing from
one object to another in the data structure,

20 wherein the logical space of the distributed hash table and the
21 data overlay are implemented in distributed fashion in respective
22 stores of the plurality of machines in the peer-to-peer system

23 The Office acknowledges that Pabla does not teach “...a data overlay
24 implemented as a data structure on top of the logical space of the distributed hash
25

1 table, wherein the data overlay uses services provided by the distributed hash table
2 in routing from one object to another in the data structure”, as recited in claim 23
3 (*Office Action*, p.10). Further, the Office acknowledges that Pabla does not teach
4 “...wherein the logical space of the distributed hash table and the data overlay are
5 implemented in distributed fashion in respective stores of the plurality of machines
6 in the peer-to-peer system...”, as recited in claim 23 (*Office Action*, p.10). The
7 Office relies on Xie to cure the each of the deficiencies of Pabla (*Office Action*,
8 p.10).

9 To support the rejection of claim 23, the Office cites to pages 4 and 6 of Xie
10 (*Office Action*, p.10; *Xie*, pp. 4 and 6). As described above in response to the
11 rejection of claims 15 and 17, Xie does not disclose or suggest “...a data overlay
12 implemented as a data structure on top of the logical space of the distributed hash
13 table, wherein the data overlay uses services provided by the distributed hash table
14 in routing from one object to another in the data structure...”, as recited in
15 claim 23. Further Xie does not disclose or suggest “...wherein the logical space of
16 the distributed hash table and the data overlay are implemented in distributed
17 fashion in respective stores of the plurality of machines in the peer-to-peer
18 system...”, as recited in claim 23.

19 As such, the Pabla-Xie combination fails to teach or suggest all of the
20 features recited in claim 23. Accordingly, claim 23 is allowable over the
21 Pabla-Xie combination for at least the reasons described above, and Applicant
22 requests that the §103 rejection of claim 23 be withdrawn.
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1 **Claims 24-27** are allowable over the Pabla-Xie combination by virtue of
2 their dependency upon allowable claim 23. Additionally, one or more of these
3 claims may also be allowable for independent reasons.
4

5 **Conclusion**

6 All pending claims 1-27 are in condition for allowance, and Applicant
7 respectfully requests reconsideration and issuance of the subject application. If
8 any issues remain that prevent issuance of this application, the Examiner is urged
9 to contact the undersigned attorney before issuing a subsequent Action.
10

11 Respectfully Submitted,

12
13 Dated: Oct. 19, 2006

14 By: 

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